

After his military service, Joe obtained an education degree from Eastern New Mexico University and taught at the Albuquerque Indian School. He later went on to attend graduate school at Vanderbilt University in Tennessee and become an instructor at the University of New Mexico. Teaching Pueblo history at UNM, and ethnohistory at the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, Joe Sando quickly became the dominant expert in pueblo history and culture. In 1986, he helped create the Institute for Pueblo Indian Studies at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center and did not retire until 2003 at the age of 80.

Joe Sando said, "As a Pueblo man of Jemez, I feel that the Indian people have a duty and a challenge to write their own history." Sando aggressively took up this challenge writing and contributing to numerous books about his culture and history from the distinct and not often published perspective of a tribal member. Joe felt that "the traditional Pueblo history should be revealed, as the Pueblo Indians themselves know it," and that is exactly how he wrote it, from the pueblo perspective.

Joe Sando's contribution to society was not limited to his extensive educational efforts. He was also a generous and dedicated public servant. He was the first chairman of the All Indian Pueblo Housing Authority and the first chairman of the State Judicial Council. He also served on the Statuary Hall Commission and on the board of Americans for Indian Opportunity.

Joe was also widely honored. He was the 2005 recipient of the Southwestern Association for Indian Arts Lifetime Achievement Award. In 2007 he received an honorary Doctor of Letters from the University of New Mexico, and the Lifetime Achievement Award from the All Indian Pueblo Council. For his writing, he received the Bravo Award for Literary Excellence, Outstanding Alumnae of Eastern New Mexico University, State Heritage Preservation Award, Excellence in the Humanities Award, Lifetime Achievement Award of Indian Librarians and Indian History Teachers, and the Eugene Crawford Memorial Peace Pipe Award.

Mr. Sando was a friend to every pueblo, and had an extensive knowledge of genealogies and individuals from each pueblo. He could form a personal connection with anyone as he also determined a familial connection, using his impressive memory of families and clans.

But perhaps Joe Sando's story is better told through the history he taught and loved. The history of the Pueblo People is a vibrant part of our nation's story.

For centuries immemorial, the Pueblo People occupied the Southwest. The ancestors of the Pueblo People were guided by deity from place to place and finally they were brought to a land where they would be safe from the catastrophes of nature. This vast area of

the Southwest, much of which is still occupied by the 20 remaining pueblos, was given to the ancestors of the Pueblo People at the beginning of time.

In their vast open lands of mesas, mountains, and plains, pueblo society developed around the systematic raising of food, especially corn, making hominy, succotash, cornbread, cornmeal mush, tortillas, and tamales. Also cultivated were chile, squash, pumpkins, beans, and a myriad of other products. Various dances were held according to the seasons, prayer dances and thanksgiving dances, and the ancient people were warned to respect and obey the laws of nature and the orders of their leaders who would guide them spiritually and socially. Guidelines for well-ordered living were established and lead to centuries of cultural development and continued community success.

Through the centuries, several individual pueblos emerged and three distinct language groups developed, Zuni, Keresan, and Tanoan with dialects of Tiwa, Tewa, and Towa. These languages continue to be spoken in the remaining 21 pueblo tribes.

In 1539 Europeans entered the Pueblo World and by the end of the century the Spanish were planning a permanent settlement in the pueblo region. The tentative interactions and exchange of knowledge and goods quickly turned to anger and distrust as taxes were leveled on the Pueblo People and the expressions of the pueblo culture were oppressed.

In 1598 the All Indian Pueblo Council was organized to coordinate interactions between the pueblos and the Spanish Governor, Juan de Oñate. This council of pueblo leaders continues today as a functional symbol of tribal sovereignty, pueblo unity, and government-to-government relations.

But despite the council's formation and efforts, tensions escalated between the Spanish and Pueblo People. One distinctive event in 1680 led to the first American Revolution. Religious and political pueblo leaders were accused of "sorcery", and were imprisoned, publicly humiliated, whipped, and some even hung. Po'pay, from the Pueblo of Ohkay Owingeh, was one of these leaders taken from his village, humiliated, and lashed. And as tradition has it, Po'pay rose from this oppression to unite the pueblos to drive the Spanish from Pueblo lands in 1680. We honor Po'pay's fight for justice and his mark on history today in our capitol, where a statue of Po'pay stands as one of the honored leaders in the National Statuary Hall Collection.

In a matter of years after the Pueblo Revolution some pueblos welcomed the Spanish back, while others continued to wage conflict. Finally, in 1706, an alliance between the Pueblo People and the Spanish was established to help protect against raids from the outside. Since then, a culture of mutual respect and interdependence has emerged and continues today.

More than a century after this alliance was established, the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican American war and moved the US border south of the pueblos. Later, President Lincoln formally recognized the authority of the pueblo governors under the United States Government, and today pueblo leadership continues to conduct government-to-government interaction with the United States. In New Mexico we continue to learn about and appreciate the culture and history of the Pueblo People, and celebrate as new leaders, like Joe Sando, continue to emerge.

Joe Sando recognized his call to share the history of the Pueblo People. He said that, "Every now and then some readers tell me that I was mandated to tell the world about the Pueblo Indians. That may be true." Today we record Joe Sando's story in the United States CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to honor him for taking up the call to tell the world about the Pueblo People, a story integral to our national history and ever-changing culture.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Neiman, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:03 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 358. An act to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to modify special rules relating to coverage of abortion services under such Act.

H.R. 2250. An act to provide additional time for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue achievable standards for industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers, process heaters, and incinerators, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2273. An act to amend subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to facilitate recovery and beneficial use, and provide for the proper management and disposal, of materials generated by the combustion of coal and other fossil fuels.

The message also announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6913 and the order of the House of January 5, 2011, the Speaker appoints the following Member of the House of Representatives to the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China: Mr. WALZ of Minnesota.